

# TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

## OFFICIAL RECORDS



MEETING

Wednesday, 20 June 1951, at 2 p.m.

FLUSHING MEADOW, NEW YORK

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**President: Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).**

*Present:*

The representatives of the following States members of the Trusteeship Council: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, France, Iraq, New Zealand, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The representative of the following State non-member of the Trusteeship Council: Italy.

The representative of the following specialized agency: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

*Mr. Khalidy (Iraq), Vice-President, took the chair.*

**Examination of the annual reports of the Administering Authority on the Trust Territory of Tanganyika for the years 1949 and 1950 (T/786, T/786/Add.1, T/804 and T/904) (continued)**

[Agenda item 4 (b)]

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Lamb, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, took his place at the Council table.*

1. Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand) thought that the Administering Authority had made steady but slow progress during the years under consideration. He agreed with the comments of the Belgian and French representatives on that subject and therefore would not return to the questions they had dealt with.

2. The special representative had said that the labour contracts of the large number of indigenous inhabitants employed outside the Territory were not supervised by the Administering Authority, which had taken no steps in the matter. That was somewhat disturbing; the Administering Authority should concern itself with the living and working conditions of those workers. Even the most advanced countries made provision to protect the rights of their nationals when abroad. It was all the more necessary for indigenous inhabitants of Tanganyika, who were not widely educated or experienced, to be able to apply to an authorized representative of their Government when abroad.

3. The Territory was rich in mineral and other resources, the exploitation of which the Administering Authority would doubtless wish to encourage; but it should study carefully the social and working conditions of Africans employed in that work, and particularly the questions of wages, housing, recreation, food and family comfort. It was highly desirable that the indigenous inhabitants should feel only the benefits of the industrialization of the Territory, as the whole aim was to protect them and further their advancement.

4. The populations of all the Trust Territories were, by definition, backward, and the Trusteeship Council existed in order to assure their advancement as rapidly and safely as possible, in co-operation with the Administering Authorities, until such time as they were able to manage their own affairs. The Administering Authority should be commended on the general principles which it applied in carrying out such a difficult task; Sir Carl cited certain passages from paragraphs 114 and 115 of the report for 1950,<sup>1</sup> setting forth principles with which he whole-heartedly agreed. In accordance with those fundamental principles—which might be applied to all Trust Territories—the Administering Authority had decided to make temporary use of the tribal system already established in the Territory when it assumed the trusteeship. That decision had been a wise one. While the tribal system could not be called satisfactory, it had to be used until a new type of organization could be introduced. In such matters progress was inevitably gradual and slow; the indigenous inhabitants' way of life could not be changed by force. They must be induced to believe that they desired the changes necessary.

5. In any Trust Territory, the first measures required were of course measures to ensure order and public health. Once those basic steps had been taken, the main problem was one of education. If the indigenous inhabitants were to be taught to conduct their own affairs, the first step was to give them some affairs to conduct. The Administering Authority was therefore

<sup>1</sup> See Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Tanganyika for the year 1950.

acting wisely in gradually confiding actual responsibilities to the local authorities. Transfer of powers to local authorities should be progressively accelerated at all levels. The Administering Authority was also to be commended for having instituted local councils.

6. Efforts to induce the indigenous inhabitants to desire progress along democratic lines should be continued, however difficult they might be. Every endeavour should be made to educate all the children in the Territory, and that would require new schools and more teachers. The results the Administering Authority had obtained in adult education were encouraging, but the Territory needed experts, including, particularly, intelligent and competent political leaders without whom no country could govern itself, and civil servants. In order to attain that end, the Administration would have to begin by training teachers, physicians and agriculturists. Sir Carl was not convinced that enough was being done along those lines. The special representative had spoken of Makerere University College, but there were only forty students from Tanganyika there. The Administering Authority should consider the possibility of opening special schools to train indigenous teachers and physicians.

7. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) said that it could be seen from the reports for 1949<sup>2</sup> and for 1950 that political, economic, social and educational progress had been continuous, although perhaps uneven.

8. In the political field, in so far as the Central Government was concerned, the period under review had been largely characterized by intensive studies and the preparation of plans. His delegation had been glad to learn that the Constitutional Development Committee had consulted the indigenous inhabitants on the constitutional structure of the Territory and had submitted a report to the Administering Authority on its findings, and that the Administering Authority expected to publish that report at an early date. The Administering Authority had not yet reached any conclusions on the report, in particular, as to whether councils should be created on a regional or provincial basis. It was to be hoped that a decision would be reached as soon as possible and that the Administering Authority would be able to proceed without delay to the creation of such councils.

9. His delegation had noted with interest the successful functioning of the first provincial council and that a second provincial council had been established in 1950, and hoped that the Administering Authority's future reports would provide additional details on the functioning of those councils as well as the development of the regional council system generally.

10. The Administering Authority had been well advised to lay stress on the development of local government institutions, and it was to be hoped that it would

continue its efforts in that direction. His delegation noted with pleasure that an African had been appointed to the Executive Council of the Territory; perhaps the Trusteeship Council would wish to express the hope that the reforms proposed in the Constitutional Development Committee's report would include increased African representation in the Executive and Legislative Councils. The United States delegation also noted that the number of African representatives on the Dar-es-Salaam Municipal Council had increased, and hoped that the proposed constitutional reforms would include the creation of new municipal councils. The Administering Authority should be commended on its progress in promoting indigenous inhabitants to senior administrative posts; it might consider the possibility of introducing a special training programme for the more promising indigenous junior officials.

11. Tanganyika's position in the East Africa Inter-Territorial Organization had been dealt with in the first report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions (T/915). The United States delegation endorsed that report, which should form the basis of appropriate recommendations by the Drafting Committee on Tanganyika for inclusion in the Council's report on that Territory.

12. In the economic field, there had been a marked difference between the years 1949 and 1950 owing to the unfavourable climatic conditions in 1949. The Administering Authority had shown its awareness of the serious problems such climatic variations caused and had taken steps to avoid a repetition of food shortages. If the problem was to be permanently settled, African farmers would have to be stimulated to take more interest in up-to-date agricultural methods. It was to be hoped that the Administering Authority would continue its efforts to bring the benefits of scientific agricultural research to the indigenous farmers by means of strengthened agricultural extension services.

13. He was glad to note that the reports gave a detailed description of the economic development plans which had been adopted, and that a copy of the revised ten-year plan<sup>3</sup> had been annexed to the 1950 report. The Trusteeship Council would doubtless wish to express its satisfaction at the very considerable increase in the credits allocated for economic development in that plan. The Administration was right in attaching great importance to the development of communications, water supply and the exploitation of natural resources. It was to be hoped that, in its planning, the Administering Authority would lay particular emphasis on such plans, which were of direct benefit to the indigenous inhabitants.

14. His delegation had already expressed its concern over the inflationary tendencies in the Territory. The committee set up to study rising costs of living had published its report, and its recommendations were at present under consideration. It was to be hoped that they would be put into effect in the near future. The Council would doubtless wish to know what had been done in that matter.

<sup>2</sup> See *Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Tanganyika for the year 1949*, London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1950, Colonial No. 261.

<sup>3</sup> See *Revised Development and Welfare Plan for Tanganyika 1950-1956*, Government Printer, Dar-es-Salaam, 1951.

15. His delegation hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to encourage the establishment of co-operative societies, the number of which had increased considerably.

16. The Administering Authority had not found it possible to implement the Council's recommendation concerning the disposal of ex-enemy estates.<sup>4</sup> It was to be hoped that the Administering Authority would be able to indicate what it intended to do in that matter, and that the special representative would deal with the problem in his final comments.

17. He was sure that the Trusteeship Council would wish to commend the Administering Authority for having opened up certain areas hitherto uncultivated because of insufficient water supplies or the prevalence of the tsetse fly.

18. Encouraging results had been achieved in the resettlement of the Chagga people, dealt with in paragraph 770 of the 1950 report. The Council would certainly wish to continue to receive information on that question, in conformity with its resolution 119 (VI).

19. In the social field, the problem of African urban housing was one of real urgency. The Administering Authority admitted in its 1950 report that progress had not been satisfactory. The United States delegation noted with satisfaction that the revised ten-year plan provided for an appropriation to remedy the situation. It felt that the Council should invite the Administering Authority to accelerate fulfilment of the plan so as to relieve the housing shortage, particularly in Dar-es-Salaam. It hoped that the next annual report would give information on the subject.

20. The United States delegation had been struck by the relatively high incidence of venereal diseases and yaws in the Territory. The special representative had stated that the Administering Authority was taking vigorous steps to combat those diseases. It was to be hoped that those efforts would be continued.

21. Mr. SAYRE shared the New Zealand representative's concern over indigenous inhabitants seeking employment outside the Trust Territory. The Administering Authority should take any necessary measures to safeguard their interests. Apart from the steps suggested by Sir Carl Berendsen, it might consider the possibility of a labour advisory service to give assistance and advice to indigenous inhabitants wishing to find employment outside the Territory.

22. The United States delegation remained of the opinion that corporal punishment should be eliminated in the shortest possible time. It had therefore learned with satisfaction that the Native Authorities had been asked to forego corporal punishment for many offences.

23. It noted the Administering Authority's desire to substitute a probationary system for the caning of children. The Trusteeship Council should express the hope that the Administering Authority would rapidly expand the probationary system to include juvenile

offenders throughout the Territory so that corporal punishment, of children at least, might be stopped. The United States delegation would be interested in the parts of the next annual report dealing with that problem.

24. His delegation considered that educational advancement was essential to political and social advancement. It had noted with satisfaction that the new plan for education<sup>5</sup> had set targets to be achieved before 1956 considerably beyond those fixed in the original ten-year plan. The Administering Authority had been looking to the future and should be commended for having initiated such a constructive programme. If the new plan was successfully carried out, a substantial advance would be made. The Trusteeship Council should express the hope that the proposals for revising the ten-year plan for education would be adopted and implemented even more speedily, if possible, than at present envisaged.

25. The ten-year plan for education contained a recommendation that fees should be charged in the middle and primary schools. The United States delegation believed that education should be free, at the primary level at least. As education was not compulsory, parents would not be encouraged to send their children to school if by so doing they incurred additional expenses. The Administering Authority might be asked to review the question with a view to determining whether other sources of revenue could not be found.

26. It had also been proposed under the revised ten-year plan for education to establish, in addition to the existing Trade School at Ifunda, two or three schools for the training of artisans who had completed Standard VIII, as well as a technical institute providing higher technical and commercial training for students who had completed Standard X. The United States delegation hoped that the Administering Authority would adopt that recommendation; it would be interested in any subsequent information on the programme of technical education.

27. The Council could express its satisfaction at the proposed establishment of a natural resources school. Finally, the United States delegation was interested to note that the number of students from Tanganyika attending Makerere University College, currently 42, was expected to increase to 200 in 1956. It hoped that future reports would contain more detailed information about the college's part in the educational system of the Territory.

28. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) believed that the advancement of civilization in the Trust Territory would depend upon the elimination of the scourge of the tsetse fly.

29. The delegation of the Dominican Republic felt that the Administering Authority should be commended for the way in which it had approached current problems, particularly in view of the fact that the indigenous population was averse to modern methods of

<sup>4</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4*, p. 12.

<sup>5</sup> See *Ten Year Plan for African Education (Scheme for Revision)*, Government Printer, Dar-es-Salaam, 1950.

government and the organization of a modern society. Nevertheless, the Administration should devote itself by every means at its disposal to the development of the political consciousness of the indigenous inhabitants so as to achieve the purposes of the Charter. In particular, the indigenous population must be convinced of the need to modify the tribal structure and to create municipal bodies. The Trusteeship Council should therefore repeat its recommendation on that point.

30. Mr. de Marchena agreed with other delegations that the Council should recommend the total abolition of corporal punishment in Trust Territories. If, as had been said, offenders were less afraid of corporal punishment than imprisonment, potential offenders would be all the more careful not to risk prison sentences. The Administering Authority should therefore seek to comply with the directives the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly had already given. For its part, the Council could help the Administering Authority to solve the problem if it instructed the 1951 United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa to pay particular attention to it; thus, lengthy discussions of the question in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly might be avoided.

31. With regard to the status of women, the Administering Authority had stated that women did not wish to be educated and did not take advantage of the rights they had been accorded. That attitude, albeit sincere, seemed rather radical. Teaching the indigenous inhabitants to enjoy rights due to them under democratic principles was, in fact, precisely what must be done. The Administering Authority should therefore assist indigenous women in freeing themselves from their present primitive status; in the long run such a development could only benefit the Territory. The 1949 and 1950 reports showed the sincere efforts that the Administration had made in that field.

32. In connexion with educational advancement, it was to be hoped that a broadcasting station would be established in Tanganyika as soon as possible; in that respect Tanganyika should not lag behind the other Territories. By that means, as well as by the establishment of a system of mobile radio transmitters in the Territory, educational programmes could be broadcast and the inhabitants informed of events occurring in other parts of the Territory and in the world at large.

33. The Administering Authority had done excellent work during the two years under review. When the Council considered the next report on Tanganyika and the report of the Visiting Mission due to go to the Territory in 1951, it would be able to evaluate the extent of the progress made in all fields since the first Mission's visit in 1948 as well as the degree to which Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter had been observed.

34. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that it was clear from the 1949 and 1950 reports, as well as from the special representative's statements, that the Administering Authority had not fulfilled the obligations incumbent upon it under the

provisions of the Charter relating to the International Trusteeship System. It was seeking to perpetuate the colonial system in the Trust Territory by the establishment of an administrative union in the form of the East Africa Inter-territorial Organization. In that connexion, he cited the fourth paragraph on page 24 of the 1949 report. The High Commission's competence, which was dealt with in that part of the report, extended to the most important administrative services, listed on page 25 of the report. The result was an administrative, economic and political fusion of the Trust Territory with the Uganda Protectorate and Kenya Colony. The development of the Territory towards independence, as prescribed by the Charter and the resolutions of the General Assembly, was thereby rendered impossible.

35. A study of the information available on political advancement showed that the Administering Authority had taken none of the legislative or other steps needed to ensure the representation of the indigenous population in the legislative, executive and judicial organs of the Territory. It had not helped the indigenous population to establish local government organs on a democratic basis. Thus the Administering Authority had hampered the development of the Trust Territory, and had thus violated the principles of the Charter.

36. The Administering Authority did not permit the indigenous population to participate in the administration of the Territory. Even in the Legislative Council and the Executive Council, powerless as they were, the indigenous population was not properly represented. The report on Tanganyika of the 1948 Visiting Mission to East Africa<sup>6</sup> confirmed, moreover, that legislative and executive powers were vested in the Governor, and that no law or decree adopted by the Legislative Council could enter into force without his consent. It was also clear from the annual report for 1950 that all the more or less important administrative posts were held by Europeans, while indigenous inhabitants held only minor posts. That report admitted that no substantial changes had occurred in the Territory's administrative personnel.

37. The Trusteeship Council should therefore recommend to the Administering Authority the establishment, within the Territory, of legislative and executive organs not subordinated to the organs set up under the administrative union between the Territory and neighbouring territories, and the taking of the legislative and other measures necessary to ensure the representation of the indigenous population in the legislative, executive and judicial organs.

38. Moreover, the Administering Authority had taken no steps to ensure the transition from the tribal system to a system of government based on democratic principles. It even went so far as to assert in paragraph 123 of the 1950 report that the political and social advancement of the population could be based only on the tribal system. It had recognized the tribal structure and its chiefs in the Native Authority Ordinance, and it

<sup>6</sup> See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fourth session, Supplement No. 3*.

utilized that structure to exercise control over the indigenous population. The USSR delegation considered the tribal system an obstacle to the political advancement of the indigenous population towards self-government or independence. It therefore asked that the Trusteeship Council should recommend to the Administering Authority that it take measures to ensure a transition from the tribal system to a system of government based on democratic principles.

39. In the economic field, the Trusteeship Council should draw the Administering Authority's attention to the fact that it had failed to take the measures necessary to ensure the economic advancement of the indigenous population. Methods of agriculture were as backward as ever. The indigenous inhabitants had suffered greatly in periods of drought; and yet, in spite of the shortage of foodstuffs, the value of the rice and grains exported from the Territory in 1948 had been greater by 100,000 pounds sterling than in the preceding year. Instead of assuring the Territory's food supply and developing its industry, the Administering Authority had devoted 32 million pounds to its Groundnut Scheme, which did not meet the Territory's needs and, moreover, had been a fiasco. Implementation of the scheme had involved large-scale alienation of land belonging to the indigenous inhabitants.

40. Furthermore, the Administering Authority was persisting in its policy of alienating land. Paragraphs 175 and 276 of the 1950 report showed that 389,000 square miles of land belonging to the indigenous population had been alienated in 1949 and 1950 and that the total area of alienated land had increased in 1950 to one-third of the entire cultivated area of the Territory. The ordinance relating to forests, in providing for the setting aside of forest reserves, also led to the alienation of land belonging to the indigenous population. The Trusteeship Council should therefore recommend that the Administering Authority restore to the indigenous population the land which it had taken from them in various ways and prevent any future alienation of land belonging to them.

41. With reference to the head and hut taxes, the Trusteeship Council should recommend that the Administering Authority take measures designed to replace the head tax by a progressive income tax, or at least by a simple income tax system which took account of the inhabitants' financial position and capacity to pay.

42. In the social field, the Administering Authority had not set up a social insurance system for the indigenous inhabitants. In 1949 the appropriation for social services amounted to only 16,975 pounds sterling, while expenditure for the police amounted to 328,400 pounds. The indigenous workers received starvation wages; an unskilled labourer on a groundnuts plantation received only one shilling a day, in other words, enough to buy two pounds of bread. It was admitted in the report for 1949 (p. 118) that the standard of living of the population of the Southern Province was low.

43. Under sections 27 and 28 of the Territory's Criminal Procedure Code (1949 report, p. 115 and 116), the indigenous population had no protection

against arbitrary action by the police and by European landowners. Moreover, the Administering Authority had not put into effect General Assembly resolution 440 (V) calling for the abolition of corporal punishment in Trust Territories. According to the 1949 report (p. 161), there had been only one case of corporal punishment during the year; but the tables on pages 210, 211 and 212 showed that 1,202 persons had been subjected to corporal punishment in the course of that year. The Trusteeship Council should therefore urge the Administering Authority to discontinue its policy of racial discrimination, violation of the rights of the indigenous people, and disregard of their interests.

44. The Administering Authority had made no progress in the field of public health. There was still no medical school in the Territory and the medical services were inadequate. The Council should accordingly recommend to the Administering Authority that it should increase the appropriations for public health services.

45. The position was equally deplorable with regard to education. The Territory had only three secondary schools for a population of 7,500,000, and not a single institution of higher education. Flagrant discrimination was practised against the indigenous population in the division of the appropriations for education. The figures given in appendix XIII of the 1949 report showed that during that year the expenditure on education per European pupil had been twenty-one times greater than the expenditure per indigenous pupil. Likewise, European teachers were paid nearly ten times as much as indigenous teachers. The Council should therefore recommend to the Administering Authority that it increase appropriations for education and other cultural needs.

46. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) expressed his appreciation of the constructive approach of many members of the Council to the problems of the Territory. No one realized better than the Administration that much remained to be done in Tanganyika, but the Council could rest assured that it would do its utmost faithfully to carry out the obligations laid upon it by the Charter and by the Trusteeship Agreement in political, economic, social and educational matters and that it would consider in that spirit the observations and constructive suggestions made by most of the members of the Council.

47. The USSR representative had maintained that the information given by the Administering Authority made it abundantly evident that the Administering Authority had not fulfilled its obligations. It was strange that the other members of the Council had not reached the same conclusion but had, on the contrary, congratulated the Administering Authority on its work in Tanganyika. Sir Alan repudiated the accusations made by the Soviet Union representative against the Administering Authority, and said that the special representative would answer some of the charges in detail. Moreover, he pointed out that the USSR representative seemed to attack all the Administering Authorities systematically in similar terms.

48. In conclusion, Sir Alan assured the 1951 Visiting Mission of the Administering Authority's warm welcome and collaboration.

*The meeting was suspended at 4.10 p.m. and was resumed at 4.30 p.m.*

49. Mr. LAMB (Special representative for Tanganyika) first thanked the members of the Council for the constructive observations they had made, which would be duly noted by the Administering Authority. It had been generally recognized that progress had been made in the Territory, but that it ought to be speeded up in some directions. The Administering Authority would endeavour to do that.

50. Speaking of the Chinese representative's concern lest the Administration lay more stress on planning than on practical application, Mr. Lamb pointed out that plans had to be drawn up first, but that once such plans were adopted, no time was lost in putting them into effect.

51. With regard to political advancement, the Belgian representative had expressed doubts as to the wisdom at the present stage of granting too wide authority to the Native Authorities, particularly in respect of medical services, agriculture, education and anti-erosion measures. The solution might perhaps be to maintain close contact with those authorities and to give them the advice and guidance they needed.

51. Referring to the question raised by the French representative as to whether the Administering Authority was not inclined to pay greater attention to the more advanced tribes than to the very backward ones, Mr. Lamb expressed the hope that the Administering Authority was in no danger of so doing. There was nothing he could add in that connexion to the information contained in the 1950 report on the administration of Tanganyika, except the assurance that that particular aspect of the problem would always be kept in mind by the Administering Authority.

53. With regard to the Thai representative's suggestion that the members of the indigenous councils might be paid, Mr. Lamb thought that it would be better to foster the idea of voluntary public service among the indigenous inhabitants rather than attempt to encourage participation in the work of those bodies by means of payment.

54. Referring to the point raised by the New Zealand representative regarding the training of able political leaders in the Territory, he stated that there was no school, in the academic sense, in Tanganyika for that purpose. As he had already suggested, the local political bodies, in particular the councils, were the places where the indigenous inhabitants could best obtain the training needed to make them political leaders worthy of the name.

55. With reference to the United States representative's observations, the report of the Constitutional Development Committee would be ready shortly. The next report on the administration of Tanganyika would contain information in that connexion, as well as details on the progress made with respect to indigenous

representation in the Territory's political bodies. Moreover, it was the Administering Authority's aim, as a matter of course, to provide junior administrative officials with vocational training facilities to enable them to gain promotion.

56. In reply to the important point made by the Dominican representative that a desire for modern political institutions should be awakened in the indigenous people, Mr. Lamb said that the Administering Authority frequently took steps in the development of local government institutions which were beyond the understanding or aspirations of the indigenous people. The Administration was striving to persuade the indigenous people of the need for such steps, in the hope that, having accepted them, they would come to recognize their value and continue the work thus begun of their own free will.

57. With reference to the Belgian representative's remarks regarding the storage of food by the Administration, the Administering Authority encouraged the indigenous inhabitants to store surplus food against possible periods of famine. The Native Authorities in some areas also built up food stocks and, for that purpose, each cultivator had to deposit a certain quantity of food in the Native Administration's stores at harvest time; when the next harvest came round, it was returned to him and replaced by a contribution from the new crop. Individual or Native Administration stocks were, however, meant to meet local needs only, whereas the Central Administration's food reserves could be sent in large quantities to any part of the Territory which lacked reserves, including partly industrialized areas that would be affected by any famine in the agricultural regions from which their supplies normally came.

58. The request for fuller information regarding cattle diseases would be noted.

59. With reference to the production of cheap electric power — a point raised by the French representative — the next report on the administration of the Territory would include such further information as was available. Tanganyika, however, possessed few natural sources of electric power.

60. Due note would be taken of the recommendation made by the representative of Thailand that the system instituted with respect to the forest concession of Ruponda, under which the Territory received a 50 per cent share of the undertaking's profits in place of royalty payments, should be applied to further concessions.

61. With regard to the question of famine prevention, raised by the United States representative, the Administering Authority was fully aware that the farming methods of the indigenous inhabitants needed to be improved; the report stressed that, in order to increase agricultural production, it was necessary not so much to increase the acreage as to increase the output per acre by the use of improved methods.

62. As regards the disposal of ex-enemy estates — another question raised by the United States representative — the Administering Authority had several times

explained why it had been unable to put into effect the Trusteeship Council's recommendations. The estates in question varied greatly in size; some were under single-crop and others under mixed-crop cultivation; and they were scattered throughout the Territory. Hence, if the management of the estates were to be taken over by a public corporation, that corporation would either have to appoint individual managers or lease the estates to individual tenants, which would lead to a situation similar to the present.

63. In the northern part of the Territory a limitation had been put on the length of certain occupancy rights. Furthermore, certain lands which were now occupied would revert to the indigenous inhabitants when their present crops had been exhausted.

64. Passing to social advancement, he was unable at present to give a definite reply to the Belgian representative's question whether the medical personnel employed by the Overseas Food Corporation was likely to remain in the Territory despite the reduction in the scope of the corporation's activities. It would seem, however, that, if the corporation should release some of its physicians, the latter could easily enter government service or establish themselves as private practitioners if they wished to remain in the Territory. Generally speaking, the Administering Authority was aware that the Territory's present medical personnel and facilities were inadequate for its needs and it had every intention of pressing forward in that field.

65. In reply to the Belgian representative's question whether wages in Tanganyika were rising in proportion to the increased prices of export products, Mr. Lamb said that there had been a general rise in the level of wages.

66. The question of corporal punishment and the observations on that subject made in the Council would be duly brought to the attention of the Administering Authority.

67. The remarks of members of the Council with regard to the position of workers who sought employment in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa would also be brought to the Administering Authority's attention. It should, however, be noted that those workers left Tanganyika singly and of their own free will, often without having decided where they would accept employment, and they signed work contracts outside the Territory's jurisdiction. In those circumstances, it would be very difficult for the Administering Authority to control such persons' contracts or working conditions.

68. As had been requested, the next report on the administration of Tanganyika would contain more detailed information on the housing programme for Africans. He hoped that there would be real progress to report by that time.

69. With regard to venereal diseases and yaws, there had been campaigns against them over a period of years.

70. With reference to a statement made by the representative of the Dominican Republic, he said that the Administering Authority attached great importance to

raising the status of women in the Territory and that some advance had already been made. The Administering Authority also fully appreciated the importance of setting up broadcasting stations in the Territory and was making efforts towards that end.

71. In the field of education and, in particular, the training of teachers, he entirely agreed with the remarks of the Belgian representative (355th meeting); he wished to add, however, that the reply he had made to the United States representative (355th meeting) on the same subject referred only to special difficulties that might arise with regard to training Africans as teachers after all the necessary facilities had been provided.

72. He had heard with interest the suggestions of the United States representative, who had been in favour of free education—at least elementary education—in the Territory, but he could not say whether the suggestion regarding the payment of fees would be approved and carried into effect.

73. Turning next to the USSR representative's remarks, he said that he found it difficult to reply to a statement which did not contain a single concrete suggestion or any constructive criticism and which simply condemned indiscriminately everything done by the Administering Authority.

74. In connexion with the administrative union with Kenya and Uganda, it might be useful to recall that the Legislative Councils of the three territories had been unanimously in favour of the continuation of the Central Legislative Assembly. That Assembly had adopted a motion which echoed the motions of the three Councils, asking for an amendment of the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, 1947, to continue parts III and IV thereof for a further period of four years. The sponsor of that motion, Mwami Abdiel Shangali, a Tanganyika African member of the Central Legislative Council, had emphasized that the unanimity of the three Councils sprang from the appreciation of the services rendered by the Assembly and an entire lack of any indication of political union.

75. Mr. Lamb offered that as further evidence to refute the USSR representative's accusations to the effect that the Administration was bolstering up the local tribal system in order to prevent the advancement of the indigenous population.

76. In his remarks on the alienation of land, the USSR representative had deliberately misused the figures given in the report. The formation of forest reserves could not possibly be considered an instance of alienation of land, as he had claimed; the reserves had been established in the interest of the Territory, as forests played an important role in preventing erosion and regulating the rainfall, and as Tanganyika was still suffering from the grievous consequences of the destruction of forests by Africans.

77. Similarly, in his remarks on the salaries and wages prevailing in the Territory, the USSR representative had cited the lowest rates of wages and had ignored the fact that the workers in question were also given housing, food and blankets.

78. With regard to the law giving the powers of arrest, under certain conditions, to private persons,



Mr. Lamb said that, contrary to the USSR representative's statement, the law made no distinction between Europeans and Africans. Moreover, the Territory enjoyed the benefits of English common law, which provided the best possible safeguards of individual rights, in particular, the right of *habeas corpus*.

79. In conclusion, he thanked the members of the Council for their kindness and understanding.

80. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that all the facts he had cited with regard to conditions in the Trust Territory had been taken from the Administering Authority's own reports. It was therefore not surprising that neither the United Kingdom representative nor the special representative had been able to refute those facts which showed that the Administering Authority was pursuing an undemocratic policy of racial discrimination in the Territory and was therefore violating the principles of the Charter.

81. In reply to the special representative, he said that the reason he had taken as example the lowest wage prevailing in the Territory was that it was also the most common, as the majority of the indigenous inhabitants were unskilled workers and therefore received the lowest wages paid.

82. With regard to the administrative union of the Territory with Kenya and Uganda, he recalled that the report on Tanganyika of the 1948 Visiting Mission mentioned the opposition of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council to the Administering Authority's plans with regard to the administrative union and referred to petitions by indigenous inhabitants who feared the overlordship of white colonists as a result of the union of Tanganyika with the neighbouring United Kingdom territories. The special representative's argument that the Territory's Legislative Council had voted in favour of the administrative union proved nothing, since that organ was dominated by its European majority.

83. As regards the legislative provision giving private persons powers of arrest in certain cases, as noted on page 116 of the 1949 report, the fact that the law applied equally to Europeans and Africans did not make it democratic. In view of conditions in the Territory, the provision applied to the whole population only in theory, and was in fact directed against the indigenous inhabitants. It was hardly conceivable that a poor African, who was not even able to sign his name,

could arrest a European landowner. It was therefore no exaggeration to say that the provision was in flagrant violation of the Africans' rights and interests. In practice, the law authorized a landowner to arrest an African on the mere suspicion that the latter might have committed a crime.

84. He was surprised that the United Kingdom representative should have accused him of being repetitious. Obviously, the same conditions in different territories called for the same criticism.

85. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) remarked that the mere repetition of the same arguments was no proof that they were right.

86. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) replied that, if the facts he had cited were incorrect, it was the Administering Authority's fault, since all those facts had been drawn from its reports.

87. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) said that the information in the reports was quite correct, but that the USSR representative was placing a mistaken interpretation on it.

88. The PRESIDENT stated that the Council had completed its examination of the reports on the administration of Tanganyika. He thanked the special representative for his valuable contribution to the Council's work.

*Mr. Lamb, special representative of the Administering Authority for Tanganyika, withdrew.*

89. The PRESIDENT appointed the representatives of the Dominican Republic, New Zealand, Thailand and the United States of America to serve on the committee to draft the Council's report on Tanganyika.

90. At the request of Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the PRESIDENT put that proposal to the vote.

*That proposal was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.*

91. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) said that, as no one had opposed the President's nominations, there had been no need to take a vote. He had therefore been inclined to abstain, but had felt obliged to take part in the vote in order to mark his approval of the President's choice.

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.